

Smoot, Coffey & McCalley.

1216 F St. Phone 725.

Special Sale of

Berthas and Circular Lace Collars—
\$2.50 to \$25.

A BIG line of the newest and most exclusive Imported Real Lace Berthas and Circular Collars. There are dozens of different patterns all hand made—and they are easily the most attractive goods imported this season. We offer you a choice of the entire line at special prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$25.

\$1.75 & \$2 Chiffon Made Veils—\$1
—Lot of Fine Chiffon Made Veils, in black, white and all fashionable colors; 1½ and 2 yards long; marked at \$1.75 and \$2. Reduced to.....\$1

Ruchings, 15c.
—Small lot of Taffeta, Chiffon and Liberty Silk Ruchings and Platings, in black, white and colors; marked 50c. to \$1.25 yard. Reduced to.....15c.

Trimmings, 12½c.
—Lot of Fine Chiffon, Linen and Lace Trimmings, in black, white and Persian effects; bands and appliques—marked 50c. to \$1.25 yard. Reduced to.....12½c.

Smoot, Coffey & McCalley,
1216 F Street.

There is comfort, health and economy in KAPOK Mattresses.

Just as good as the best curled hair at one-third the price. Guaranteed not to pack down or get lumpy. Recommended to sufferers from rheumatism, as "Kapok" absorbs no moisture.

Lansburgh Furniture Co.,
Inter-Ocean Building,
512 Ninth St.

McKnew's SUITS

at the Final "Clean-up" Prices.
All the small lots of Ladies' Cloth Suits in two big lots, at final clearance prices.

One lot \$15.00, \$15.50, \$23.50 and \$25 Suits.....\$7

One lot \$22.50, \$23.50, \$25, \$35 and \$36.50 Suits.....\$10

One \$55 Velvet Suit—\$25.

All Ladies' Winter Coats at finally reduced prices.

\$35.00 Electric Seal Coat.....\$20
\$32.50 Velvet Coat.....\$20
\$35.00 Velvet Coat.....\$25
\$35.00 Velvet Coat.....\$25
\$35.00 Full-length Cloth Coat.....\$25
\$32.50 Evening Wrap.....\$20

Fur Pieces at Half.
\$10.00 Fur.....\$5.00
\$15.00 Fur.....\$7.50
\$20.00 Fur.....\$10.00
\$25.00 Fur.....\$12.50
\$30.00 Fur.....\$15.00
\$35.00 Fur.....\$17.50
\$40.00 Fur.....\$20.00

Odd lots of Colored Wool Waists at half price.

WM. H. McKNEW,
Agents for Continental Coats and Dr. Jaeger and Famous Fibre Health underwear,
933 Pa. Ave.

GEN. WALLACE DEAD

FAMOUS INDIANA SOLDIER, AUTHOR AND DIPLOMAT.

Died at Crawfordsville, Aged Seventy-Eight Years, After Prolonged Illness—His Career.

Gen. Lew Wallace, author, former American minister to Turkey, and veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., last night, aged seventy-eight years. The health of Gen. Wallace had been failing for several years, and for months it had been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease. For more than a year he had been unable to properly assimilate food, and, together with his extreme age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time had he ever confessed his belief that the end was near, and his rugged constitution and remarkable vitality

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and agreeing," the doctor said, "then it would be discovered that the fighting man of the earth lives in the island of Japan, five days from the Philippines and thirty-five days from the United States."

Mr. Lucking (Mich.), while believing in maintaining the present effectiveness of the navy, was opposed to the idea of unlimited expenditures for ships. His confidence in the present naval establishment was such that he believed no nation could afford to build a fleet of ships to rival that of the United States. Incidentally he charged that the United States steel corporation was furnishing material to the British and other navies at about one-third the cost to the United States.

Mr. Cockran (N. Y.) opposed the idea of a large standing army, a big navy. Referring to the Venezuelan dispute with England, Mr. Cockran declared that the navy was the only way to settle the world. He wrote a dispatch affecting the greatest power in the world, "when the navy was about to be presented."

Mr. Cockran discounted the efficiency of battle ships against each other in the opinion of the United States. He said that it was the mines placed in position by row boats that laid low vessels of that kind.

Douglas (N. Y.) made a plea for more liberal treatment of the consular service. Mr. Slayden (Texas) opposed the proposed increase in the naval establishment by two battle ships.

The bill then was read for amendment. The House, by a vote of 191 to 157, offered by Mr. Rixey (Va.), striking out the proposed increase of three thousand men for the navy, although on a point of order by him the amendment was not taken. The immediate enactment was stricken out.

After several amendments of a minor nature had been voted down, the bill was laid aside.

Following the presentation of the conference report on the omnibus claims bill, the House at 5:10 p.m. adjourned until today at 11 o'clock a.m.

The New Snow Regulation.
To the Editor of The Evening Star:
The Commissioners' new snow-removal regulation has all the vicious features of any importance embraced in the act of Congress May 24, 1904, which was in the Court of Appeals. It is, in fact, a substantial transcript of the first section of this act, as will appear at once by comparing them.

I might add further reasons than those stated by the Court of Appeals for holding the act and regulation unconstitutional and voidable. They attempt to force free-born citizens, under pains of penalties, to involuntary servitude. They make them mere tools, to do the sidewalk work upon property not belonging to them, but to the government or municipality.

For it must be remembered that in this city property owners do not own to the center of the street, but the government owns streets, sidewalks and terrace. If they own the sidewalk they will be forced to remove snow and ice from them as nuisances.

Because snow falls and lies upon the sidewalk opposite the lot of which he is no more legally incumbent upon him to remove it than it does to remove the snow from other parts of government property. If one falls and is injured by slipping on ice or snow on the sidewalk he has no right of action against the owner of the adjacent premises, but must resort to the municipality or government.

There is not only the most gross and glaring inequality in the tax imposed, but also an inequality in the benefits to be conferred. The owner or occupant of the premises bears the whole burden of the tax, while the benefit with the thousands who contribute nothing. In cases of vacant lots the owner would get no benefit whatever.

It is not starting the question of legislation, but of the highest tribunal in the District that the Commissioners should attempt to enforce a law which is so manifestly unjust and unequal.

But, as before said, the regulation was drawn up by the district attorney and only "approved" by the Commissioners. Without some explanation, would it not appear to be contempt of court? An act also of usurpation and rebellion? It is certainly the most drastic exercise of legislative power provided for the finding and imprisonment of free citizens guilty of no offense save only the omitting to obey the bidding of such a law as well might they be sent to the chain gang at once and dressed and clothed in stripes, and then forced to do this squalid work.

That sidewalks, as well as gutters and streets, should be cleared of snow and ice whenever practicable is evident. But how shall it be done? Most unquestionably in the most business-like and inexpensive way—by similar provisions as those now applied to clean the streets. The work could be done systematically and cheaply by the same forces now employed to sweep and clean the streets, with comparatively little added cost. Absence of sickness or inability in the case of women and minors would often leave the work undone, or imperfect, under the proposed force system.

If the Commissioners would forego the asking for money for superfluous purposes, on matters of questionable importance, and ask Congress to increase the appropriation for cleaning the streets and have it applied also to sidewalks, it would undoubtedly be granted by Congress, as has been done to clear streets and gutters.

This method of doing the business would certainly be less unbusinesslike and barbarous and more business-like than that contemplated by the Commissioners, and would leave the police free from the unbecoming work of harassing the citizens, and haling them down to the Police Court, and there dancing attendance to give evidence in each case, and would leave them free to discharge their more congenial and proper duties as detectives and keepers of the peace.

Since writing the above I see that extension of Henderson's department of State, missions taking substantially the same view of the duty of city and government to keep sidewalks clear from ice and snow as by Mr. Henderson's department of State, is approved by Commissioner Macfarland. I differ with him only in the mode of raising the money to do the work. It should come under the general appropriation to clean streets, as before stated. Matters of much less necessity than keeping the sidewalks clear from ice and snow might be knocked off, and there would be plenty of money from the general tax to defray the expense.

R. L. B. CLARKE.

Cold Shuts Down Coal Mines.
A dispatch from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., says: Owing to the cold weather, which retards the movement of freight, several of the large mining companies in this region, among them the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, have been compelled to suspend operations for the rest of this week. Great difficulty is being experienced in moving the coal cars, and in getting the coal to the collieries, and the daily shipments have become so small that the best way out was to shut down for three days, when sufficient cars could be secured to keep the mines running at their full capacity for a time.

Navy Department Changes.
Changes have been made in the Navy Department as follows:
Appointments—Chas. A. Wayson, Jr., apprentice engraver, at \$600 per annum, office of judge advocate general; M. E. G. Drayton, from copyist, at \$400, to clerk, at \$600 per annum, office of judge advocate general; W. F. Sear, from marine engine and boiler draftsman, at \$81, to leading draftsman, at \$100, per annum, bureau of supplies and accounts; E. J. Wolcott, from copyist, at \$400, to clerk, at \$600 per annum, bureau of supplies and accounts.

Promotions—J. T. Kennedy, from clerk, at \$600, to clerk, at \$1,000 per annum, office of judge advocate general; M. E. G. Drayton, from copyist, at \$400, to clerk, at \$600 per annum, office of judge advocate general; W. F. Sear, from marine engine and boiler draftsman, at \$81, to leading draftsman, at \$100, per annum, bureau of supplies and accounts; E. J. Wolcott, from copyist, at \$400, to clerk, at \$600 per annum, bureau of supplies and accounts.

Nominations and Confirmation.
The President yesterday sent the Senate the following nominations:
To Circuit Judge for the first circuit—Francis C. Lowell, Massachusetts.
District Judge for the district of Massachusetts—Frederic D. Good, Massachusetts.
The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Fred H. King as postmaster at Portland, Me.

MONUMENT PROPOSED

GRAVE OF MAJ. L'ENFANT TO BE MARKED.

Copy of His Memorial to Congress Containing a Statement of His Claim.

In accordance with the law of Congress which has just been enacted, the grave of L'Enfant, on the Riggs farm, to the northeast of the city, is to be marked by a suitable monument. As the author of the plan of the city the genius of L'Enfant comes in for more general appreciation in these latter years than was the case while he lived. He was not, however, without his admirers from the beginning, and all along the plan of the city has not failed to find its way to the hearts of the people who recognized his merits and beauties. It has only been in the past decade or two, since the plan has begun to be developed, that its possibilities have come to be generally appreciated.

As is well known, L'Enfant did not get along with the city authorities, and soon left the public service. Some years later he made efforts to get from Congress what he looked upon as proper compensation for his services as the designer of the plan of the new city. He submitted to that body numerous letters and communications written in his own hand, and in a style so confused that the inference is a fair one that either L'Enfant's mind had become

clouded on this one subject or that he had not acquired much facility in the use of the English language.

Memorial to Congress.
The manuscript of one of his memorials to Congress, together with a manuscript communication to the city commissioner then in charge of public construction, is now the property of Mr. Henry A. Willard. The paper first referred to is dated Philadelphia, December 7, 1800, and is interesting now mainly because he prefaces a statement of his claim upon Congress by giving a brief biographical sketch of himself. As the extract given below is a literal copy of a good idea may be had of the labored and obscure style which L'Enfant employed.

The memorial begins:
"Respectfully showing that, I your memorialist, Peter Charles L'Enfant, major of engineers in the revolutionary war, having entered the service of the United States early in 1770, served without interruption to the end of the war, and, to great personal sacrifices joining the merit of wounds received and of being a captive endured, having remained an inhabitant of the said states, and a freeman of the city of New York by special honorific grant, continuing useful in various public employment since the peace of 1784, but without any pay and at my own expense, having performed many services through encouragement of promises of regular reappointment with preferment consistent with my acquired rank, and waiting that and, on the occasion of the first of the said fixing the permanent seat of the government on the bank of the Potomac, I having also been employed by the said government in devising a scheme for the establishment of a city, I consequently afterward, upon the adoption of the whole of the plan by me proposed became a principal in the direction jointly with the commissioners by law constituted, etc."

UNIVERSITIES.
Harvard, Ohio State,
Yale, Wesleyan, Ohio,
Princeton, Denison,
Pennsylvania, Columbian,
Cornell, Tennessee,
Columbia, Grant,
Johns Hopkins, Nashville,
Chicago, Minnesota,
Brown, Wisconsin,
New York, Georgia State,
Columbia, New York,
Columbia, New York,
Northwestern, Arkansas,
Clark, Blackburn,
Wesleyan, Conn., Illinois,
State of New York, Kansas,
Maine, Tulane,
Miami, Missouri,
Susquehanna, New Mexico,
West Virginia, Oklahoma,
Cincinnati, Cincinnati.

COLLEGES.
Amherst, Adelphi,
Williams, DePue,
Jefferson Medical, Mount Vernon,
Barnard, Marietta,
Normal, New York, Oberlin,
N. Y., United States War,
Vassar, Zouf,
Bowdoin, Beadley Normal,
Dartmouth, Iowa,
Mount Holyoke, Agricultural, Michigan,
Wellesley, Olivet,
State Normal, Florida State,
New York, N. G. Agric.,
Elmira, Arkansas Baptist,
Teachers, Tennessee,
New York, N. Y., N. Y. Normal,
St. Francis Xavier, Kentucky,
Colby, Kentucky,
Bates, Illinois,
Middlebury, Valparaiso,
St. Elizabeth, Charles City,
Blairsville, Iowa,
Groves City, Iowa,
Allegheny, Whitworth,
Albion, South Carolina,
Washington, Columbia, S. C.,
Washington, Convers,
Jefferson, Yankton,
Womans, Maryland, Wash. Agric.,
Blifflon, Whitmore.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.
Orono, Me., Peru, N. Y.,
Farmington, Me., Marlboro, N. D.,
Bridgewater, Mass., Weatherford, Okla.,
Salem, Mass., Spearfish, S. D.,
Worcester, Mass., Commerce, Texas,
Williamstown, Conn., Oshkosh, Wis.,
Albany, N. Y., Westfield, Pa.,
Brookport, N. Y., Providence, R. I.,
Buffalo, Huntsville, Texas,
New York City, Chaco, Cal.,
Ontario, N. Y., Los Angeles, Cal.,
Castleton, N. J., San Jose, Cal.,
Trenton, N. J., Carbondale, Ill.,
Clark, Pa., Macomb, Ill.,
Elmhurst, Pa., Terre Haute, Ind.,
California, Cedar Falls, Iowa,
Millersville, Pa., Ellensburg, Kan.,
Shippensburg, Pa., Emporia, Kan.,
Slippery Rock, Pa., Detroit, Minn.,
West Chester, Pa., Mankato, Minn.,
Dillon, Mont., Kirksville, Mo.

STATE LIBRARIES.
New Hampshire, Rhode Island,
Vermont, Ohio,
Massachusetts, Illinois,
Connecticut, Wyoming,
New York, Department of State,
New Jersey, Department of
Pennsylvania, Agriculture,
Maryland, Navy Department,
Virginia, War Department,
Georgia.

NEW YORK.
Public Library, Albany,
State Normal College, Albany,
Albany Female Academy, Albany,
State Library, Albany,
University State, New York,
High School Library, New York,
Berkeley Institute, Brooklyn,
Hebrew Educational Society, Brooklyn,
Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn,
Public Library, Brooklyn,
Public Schools, Brooklyn,
Public School No. 100, Brooklyn,
Public School No. 141, Brooklyn,
Doyle Union School, Buffalo,
Grover Park High School, Buffalo,
Master Park High School, Buffalo,
Public Library, Buffalo,
Public School, Buffalo,
St. Margaret's School, Buffalo,
Slaters of Mercy, Buffalo,
West High School, Buffalo,
Public Library, Elmira,
Grandall Free Library, Elmira,
Glens Falls Academy, Glens Falls,
Greene High School, Greene,
Moore Memorial Library, Greene,
Cornell University, Ithaca,
Cornell Library Association, Ithaca,
High School, Ithaca,
Public Library, Johnston,
Public Schools, Johnston,
Queens Borough Library, L. I. City,
Public Library, L. I. City,
Public School, L. I. City,
Public School, L. I. City,
Waterman School, Mt. Vernon,
Public Library, New Rochelle,
New Rochelle School, New Rochelle,
Amer. Geographical Society, N. Y. City,
Barnard College, N. Y. City,
Barry School for Girls, N. Y. City,
Civil Service Commission, N. Y. City,
Columbia University, N. Y. City,
Conestock School, N. Y. City,
Public Library, N. Y. City,
Public Schools, N. Y. City,
Public Schools, N. Y. City,
Museum of Art, N. Y. City,
N. Y. Hospital Nurses' Club, N. Y. City,
N. Y. University, N. Y. City,
N. Y. University School of
Pedagogy, N. Y. City,
Normal College, N. Y. City,
Register of Records, N. Y. City,
Riverside Library, N. Y. City,
St. Agatha School, N. Y. City,
St. Bartholomew Club, N. Y. City,
St. Francis Xavier College, N. Y. City,
Teachers' College, N. Y. City,
Public Library, N. Y. City,
Union Settlement Library, N. Y. City,
University Club, N. Y. City,
Y. M. C. A., N. Y. City,
Public Schools, Niagara Falls.

MOTHERS' CLUB MEETS.

Address by Mrs. Dubois and Others on "Parental Blunders."

The Mothers' Club, conducted in connection with the District Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held a meeting at headquarters, 522 6th street northwest, yesterday afternoon, in charge of Chapin Union, with Mrs. H. B. Johnson as hostess.